

Borough of East Retford



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1961

PRESENTED BY

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. (MEAT AND OTHER FOODS)

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(from May 1961)

Chairman: Alderman A. Wilson, c.c.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.

Alderman J. W. Peatfield, c.c.

Alderman L. Tanner

Alderman Mrs. M.E. Williamson

Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw

Councillor H. E. Cooper

Councillor G. Hird

Councillor B. R. Pattison

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall

Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks

Clerical: *Chief Clerk:* Miss M. Johnson
Miss H. Walker
Miss J. Meachen

Tel. No.
RETFORD 561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RETFORD.

August 1962

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1961 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the East Retford Borough compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

The mid-year population has gone up by 30 short of 1,000 persons in the last five years and by 380 since 1960.

The total live births is 318 compared with 303 in 1960.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 72, compared with 68 in 1960.

The number of deaths is the same as in 1960, namely 235. Due to the increase in population, the death rate is slightly lower at 13.12.

The Infant Mortality rate has declined favourably this year to 9.43, compared with 16.5 in 1960.

This rate fluctuates considerably from year to year. Comparative figures and causes of infant deaths are given on page 8.

There were two less stillbirths in 1961 than in 1960, and no maternal deaths.

An epidemic of Measles occurred in 1961, which accounts for 277 of the 297 notifications of infectious disease. It is worthy of note that no cases of Whooping Cough were notified in 1961, compared with 27 in 1960.

The reported cases of Dysentery were 17 in 1960 and 7 in 1961.

The report for the current year has been, in many respects, favourable. It is regretted, however, that 11 primary cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, which is an increase of 8 on the figure for 1960. The average primary notifications over the last ten years have been 11. It would seem that the problem of Tuberculosis is still unsolved. On page 12 the figures for vaccination against Tuberculosis of school-children are given. The acceptance rate has gone up from 67% in 1960 to 73% in 1961.

I have every hope that this rate will increase towards 100%.

It is a valuable prophylactic against Tuberculosis for adolescents who are at this age increasing their contacts, both in work and play, and are therefore a susceptible group for this infection.

In the last quarter of the year 1961, the Retford Borough Water Undertaking was taken over by the Lincoln and District Water Board.

Samples of water at source are now taken by the Western District Manager of the Board, who sends me a copy of the findings. Samples of tap water are taken by the Public Health Inspector from various points in the town, and copies of the bacteriological findings are passed to the Manager. In this way the Public Health aspect of the town's water supply is looked after by close liaison between us.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your support during the year, and thank the Officers of my department and of the other departments of the Borough for their help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,910
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,823
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£218,985
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£882

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 17,910

									<i>Eng. & Wales</i>
Live births	..	..	..	T318	M156	F162			
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..				17.75	17.4	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..				3.45		
Still births	..	..	..	T7	M5	F2			
Still births rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..				21.53	18.7	
Total live and still births	..	..	..				T325		
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	..	..	..	T3	M2	F1			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..				9.43	21.4	
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..				9.77		
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..				Nil		
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..				6.27	15.15	
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..				6.27		
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..				28.20		
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..				Nil	0.33	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..				Nil		
Deaths from all causes	..	..	..	T235	M112	F123			
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..				13.12	12.0	

CAUSES OF DEATH – 1961

Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	0
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	0
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	0
Measles	..	..	..	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	0
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	34
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	32
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	5
Other heart disease	..	..	..	29
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	11
Influenza	..	..	..	8
Pneumonia	..	..	..	16
Bronchitis	..	..	..	15
Other disease of respiratory system	..	..	..	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	0
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	0
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	34
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	3
All other accidents	..	..	..	6
Suicide	..	..	..	0
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	0
Total				235

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total . .	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3

Causes of Death in Children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Influenzal tracheitis and bronchitis	0	1	1

**Table showing Deaths of Children under 1 year
over the last five years**

Year	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of deaths	3	5	5	4	5

Table Showing Vital Statistics 1957-1961 (inclusive)

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population (Mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	17,910	17,380	17,050	17,000	16,940
BIRTHS :					
Live Births – Legitimate	307	288	258	255	251
– Illegitimate	11	15	16	14	8
Still Births – Legitimate	5	9	4	7	4
– Illegitimate	2	–	1	–	–
DEATHS :					
All causes	235	235	212	209	193
Maternal deaths	–	–	–	–	–
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year)	3	5	5	4	5
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	2	3	1	3	2
Early neo-natal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	2	2	–	–	–
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	9	7	–	–	–

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (Acute)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric, typhoid or	Relapsing Fever
Paratyphoid Fever	Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhus
Membranous Croop	Whooping Cough
Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning, or suspected
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1961 was 297. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Dysentery	7
Measles	277
Pneumonia	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Scarlet Fever	9

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1961 are given on pages 15 and 16.

Tuberculosis

17 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 11 were primary notifications, i.e. related to persons who had not previously been notified in the area of any authority, and 6 were non-primary notifications, these being transfers from other areas.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on page 14.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. 136 samples and specimens were submitted for examination.

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a Personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the County Council. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health for the County Council. Protective injections are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria (combined) and Poliomyelitis.

Prophylactic Measure	By P.H. Dept.				By P.P.
Diphtheria Immunisation					
Primary Immunisation	138	128
Reinforcing doses	136	43
Whooping Cough					
Primary immunisation	119	125
Reinforcing doses	23	24
Vaccination against Smallpox					
Primary vaccination	44	60
Re-vaccination	13	11
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis					
Primary vaccination	754	627
3rd injections	430	385
4th injections	1,112	298

P.H. Dept.— Public Health Department

P.P.— Private Medical Practitioner

Protection against Tuberculosis

A scheme for protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

This scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of school children of 13 years and over.

The County Council have authorised a change in the scheme to include the skin testing and vaccination of school children from the age of ten years and over.

The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

A start was made in the Autumn term of 1961 to encompass the wider age range of school children in this scheme.

The figures for 1961 are given below.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	1,054
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..		775
Rate of acceptance..	..	..	..	73.52
No. of children skin tested	..	..	..	350
No. found positive and referred for X-ray	..	..		62
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	282
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	282
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..		15

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND DEATHS 1951-1960 inclusive

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
New Cases	3	10	14	16	9	6	17	16	10	9
Deaths	1	2	0	5	1	2	3	5	3	7

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES

1961	Annual Average over previous 10 years
11	11

TUBERCULOSIS

DEATHS

1961	Annual Average over previous 10 years
Nil	2.9

TUBERCULOSIS 1961

New Cases and Deaths

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1961

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age un-known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	7	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	277	8	24	31	28	34	146	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Pneumonia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	9	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	297	8	24	34	29	37	152	3	1	3	2	—	3	1	3	3

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1961

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	277	12	41	64	67	35	20	27	7	1	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	9	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	297	14	42	66	67	39	21	28	9	2	3	3	3

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who has given me the following information.

Sewerage and Drainage

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain and the majority of the houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers. Of these, 6 houses have pail closets. The emptying of these closets and privy middens is carried out by the Corporation.

A few houses have cess pools and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

Sewage Disposal

The existing works at Bolham where treatment is by settlement and land filtration, will be superceded by the works now in course of construction at Hallcroft. The treatment will be by biological percolating filters.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

(a) Amount of refuse collected in 1961 – 11,250 tons approximately.

(b) Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel working.

This is not an entirely controlled method of tipping but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

The Corporation provides and maintains dustbins at dwellinghouses at an annual charge.

Public Baths

The Public Baths situated in Albert Road, are owned by the Corporation, the swimming pool 70 ft. long by 30 ft. wide is covered and heated. Seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of September in each year. "Topping off" water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

Water Supply

The Lincoln and District Water Board, of which the East Retford Borough Council is a constituent authority, supplies water within the Borough. This Board took over the Corporation's water undertaking on 1st October, 1961.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examinations. The Notts. County Council is the authority responsible for these duties and I am grateful to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

The tables on pages 30 and 31 give a summary of the work with respect to matters under Part 1 of Factories Act, 1937.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year though assistance in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis was given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during the year ended
31st December, 1961

Article	Number of Samples			Adulter'd and sub-standard samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult or Sub-Standard	Result of Exam'n and/or analysis	Remarks
Almonds, ground	1	1	—	Sausage deficient in meat	Taken up with manufacturers
Apples	2	2	—		
Baked beans and pork sausage in tomato sauce ..	1	—	1		
Baking powder	1	1	—		
Beetroot pickled	1	1	—		
Candied peel	1	1	—		
Cheese	3	3	—		
Chocolate laxative	1	1	—		
Coffee, ground	1	1	—		
Cream	1	1	—		
Cream of magnesia B.P. ..	1	1	—		
Damson Jam	1	1	—		
Dessicated Coconut	1	1	—		
Devonshire cream toffee ..	1	1	—		
Devonshire clotted cream toffee	1	1	—		
Farola	1	1	—		
Ferrodic tablets	1	1	—		
Frizzetts	1	1	—		
Gelatine	1	—	1	Failed setting test	Manufacturers cautioned
Grapefruit crush	1	1	—		
Ice cream	2	2	—	Samples very slightly sub-standard due to natural causes	Subsequent samples obtained and found to be satisfactory
Ice cream mix	1	1	—		
Kipper snacks	1	1	—		
Marzipan	1	1	—		
Malt vinegar and caramel	1	1	—		
Milks	172	163	9		
Mint in vinegar	1	1	—		
Olives — stuffed	1	1	—		
Oranges	1	1	—		
Pheasant savoury	1	1	—		
Pineapple pieces	1	1	—		
Prawns	1	1	—		
Pork pie	2	2	—		
Raspberry pie	1	1	—		
Roe herring	1	1	—		
Rum beans (sweets with liquid centres)	1	1	—		
Rum and butter toffee ..	1	1	—		
Salmon mayonnaise	1	1	—		
Sausages (pork)	7	7	—		
Skin cream	2	2	—		
Shredded wheat	1	1	—		
Steak pies	1	1	—		
Sultanas	1	1	—		
Swedish milk diet	1	1	—		
Vitamin tablets	3	3	—		
TOTALS ..	232	221	11		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1961

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the second report of my work as your Public Health Inspector during the year 1961.

New Legislation

The following statutes affecting the work of this department were enacted during 1961, namely:

Public Health Act, 1961, incorporates many amendments commonly made in Local Acts and includes authority to:

- (a) deal more speedily with choked drains and defective premises,
- (b) require improvement of dilapidated buildings and neglected sites,
- (c) exert control over the demolition of buildings,
- (d) require provision of food storage accommodation in existing houses.

Housing Act, 1961, makes provision for the control of houses in multiple occupation together with means of escape in case of fire.

Factories Act, 1961, consolidates all existing legislation. Slaughter-houses are now included in the definition of "factory".

General

My absence during January – February on sick leave resulted in a reduction of visits, inspections and interviews from 2,247 in 1960 to 2,029 in 1961. During this period the Public Health Inspectors of the Rural District Council carried out all meat inspection and other essential duties.

The following analysis should give a general indication of which matters have tended to claim most of my time and duties.

	<i>No. of visits or inspections</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Slaughterhouse for meat inspection and other matters	*570	28.1
Housing inspections including clearance procedure, repairs and improvements ..	372	18.3
Public Health matters including nuisances, drainage, infectious diseases, etc.	147	7.2
Food premises and markets for compliance with Food Hygiene regulations	236	11.0
Food premises for registration, sampling, and inspection of unsound food	97	4.7
Petroleum installations for compliance, including testing of tanks	64	3.1
Offensive trades and investigation of complaints	101	4.9
Factories	32	1.5
Other matters – clean air, pet animals, pest control, refuse, shops, mortuary, etc. ..	123	6.1
Interviews, appointments and other miscellaneous	287	14.1

* A further 365 visits were made to slaughterhouses by the Public Health Inspectors of the Retford Rural District.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & FOOD PREMISES

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Regular slaughtering continued throughout the year at the Public Abattoir in Grove Lane, a private wholesale and casualty slaughterhouse and a small private pig slaughterhouse in spite of extensions, alterations and improvements being carried out to conform with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958. Because of the delay in the supply of essential equipment it was necessary to apply for extension of the Appointed Day to 1st April, 1962, when it is to be hoped that all requirements will have been fulfilled.

All meat was inspected before leaving the slaughterhouses by either myself or the Public Health Inspectors of the Retford Rural District. The large export of meat from the Borough into the Rural District and other areas necessitates regular overtime on two evenings per week and every weekend, and I am indebted to those Inspectors without whose assistance this work would be extremely onerous, if not impossible.

The meat offered for sale to the public in Retford is generally of high quality and the improvements now being carried out should not only ensure the prevention of unnecessary cruelty to animals, but will have a beneficial effect on the keeping quality and appearance of the meat. Every effort is now being made to ensure that all meat and offal which leaves these premises is in a state fit for immediate retail display.

The following table indicates the incidence of disease and other affections occurring in animals slaughtered and inspected within the Borough :

All figures given in parenthesis indicate the corresponding totals for the previous year (1960).

<i>Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>No. of animals slaughtered and inspected</i>	<i>Whole carcasses condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Total Percentage</i>
Public	12,213 (11,657)	7 (10)	886 (1,145)	7.3 (9.9)
Private (1)	2,738 (2,080)	290 (280)	534 (503)	30.0 (37.6)
Private (2)	793 (807)	1 (nil)	54 (63)	6.9 (7.8)
TOTALS	15,744 (14,544)	298 (290)	1,474 (1,711)	11.2 (13.7)

The large proportion of carcasses and offal condemned is principally due to :

- (1) the operation of a 24-hour “Casualty Service” offered by the private wholesale slaughterhouse which serves a radius of some 25-30 miles around Retford.
- (2) the incidence of parasitic infestation in the offal of otherwise healthy animals.

WHOLE CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL CONDEMNED

		<i>Steers & Cows & Heifers Bulls Calves Sheep Pigs</i>					TOTAL	1960
Anaemia ..	..	—	—	—	3	—	3	(17)
Actinbacillosis, generalised	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Actinomycosis, generalised	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	(1)
Arthritis ..	..	—	—	—	3	—	3	(6)
Blackleg ..	..	2	—	—	—	—	2	(3)
Bruising, extensive and severe	..	2	4	1	6	1	14	(11)
Congestion ..	..	2	6	4	15	2	29	(19)
Emaciation and/or oedema	..	14	18	9	38	2	81	(111)
Fever ..	..	4	3	1	1	2	11	(10)
Gangrene ..	..	2	—	—	1	6	9	(8)
Immaturity ..	..	—	—	12	—	26	38	(9)
Jaundice ..	..	2	—	—	1	4	7	(3)
Leukaemia ..	..	—	1	—	1	2	4	(2)
Moribund ..	..	2	1	—	1	—	4	(7)
Pyæmia ..	..	5	2	3	5	1	16	(6)
Pyelonephritis, bilateral	—	1	—	—	1	3	5	(5)
Rickets ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Septic mastitis ..	..	—	3	—	12	1	16	(9)
Septic metritis ..	..	—	1	—	2	—	3	(10)
Septic pericarditis ..	..	1	2	—	—	—	3	(7)
Septic peritonitis ..	..	1	1	1	5	7	15	(11)
Septic pneumonia ..	..	—	1	1	4	—	6	(8)
Other acute septic conditions	..	2	2	1	2	2	9	(2)
Swine erysipelas, acute	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	(8)
Tetanus ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	1	(1)
Tumours, multiple and/or malignant	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	(—)
Uraemia ..	..	1	—	—	1	3	5	(—)
Total ..		40	48	33	103	71	295	
		(24)	(63)	(40)	(105)	(45)	(277)	
TUBERCULOSIS		3	—	—	—	—	3	(13)

Many of these carcasses were animals which had been sick or otherwise disabled for many days and cannot be regarded as genuine “casualties”. Every effort is made to ensure that no animals which have been stuck and bled elsewhere are permitted into the slaughterhouse unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate or, in the case of sheep, by a statement from the owner.

PART CARCASSES AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

Heads	247	Feet	10
Tongues	239	Legs	56
Lungs	321	Loins/Backs	6
Hearts	299	Flanks/Bellies	21
Livers	724	Shoulders	7
Part Livers	185	Briskets	7
Spleens	25	Oysters	5
Kidneys	69	Diaphragms	37
Stomachs	1	Skin	3
Intestines	20	Hindquarters	26
Udders	155	Forequarters	12
		Whole sides	3

– and miscellaneous trimmings making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption of 77,269 lbs. (**34 tons, 9 cwts, 51 lbs**). This meat is collected by reputable firms operating fat recovery plants. The owner of a mink farm in the Rural District is permitted to collect cirrhotic livers from the Public Abattoir.

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry, shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease:

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	2,464	404	146	6,614	6,016	15,644
Number inspected	2,464	404	146	6,614	6,016	15,644
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	40	48	33	103	71	295
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	496	150	12	180	464	1,302
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease ..	21.8	48.7	30.8	4.2	8.7	10.2
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	6	1	—	121	133
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.3	1.5	0.6	—	1.9	0.8
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	34	5	—	—	—	39
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	2	—	—	—	13
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle is the lowest on record and illustrates the beneficial effect of the Government’s tuberculosis eradication scheme.

Twelve “reactor” animals were submitted for slaughter, of which four were found to be tuberculous. In addition, eleven animals from private sources were found to be infected and the facts were reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer for further investigation.

Thirty-nine (39) beef carcasses were found to be infested with cysts in the musculature of which thirteen were identified as “Cysticercus bovis” and submitted to deep refrigeration for the specified period. The remaining twenty-six carcasses were subsequently passed for food after condemnation of suspect offal, which in all cases contained only one degenerated and unidentifiable cyst or abscess.

The new “deep freeze” plant to be installed at the Public Abattoir as part of the improvement scheme will ensure that all affected carcasses will be stored under supervision and there should also be a marked improvement in the degree of depreciation at present experienced.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 – Issue of Licences

During the year, 18 licences were issued to persons authorising them to slaughter or stun animals by use of approved stunning apparatus. One of these licences was to a new applicant, the remainder being renewals of licences previously held.

(b) Inspection of other Foods

Requests from local traders resulted in the following foodstuffs being condemned as unfit for human consumption. The issue of these certificates obviates the necessity of retaining decomposing food on the traders' premises pending investigation by the wholesalers' representatives.

In no instance was it found necessary to seize unfit food which had been exposed for sale.

Tins of:

Meat	29	Milk	4
Fish	4	Cream	1
Fruit	49	Puddings.....	3
Vegetables	26	Jams	5

Generally damaged, blown or opened and found to be decomposed.

Packets, cartons, etc. of:

Peanut butter ..	1	Affected by dampness and mould
Raisins	3	Affected by dampness and mould
Chocolate mallows	11 boxes	Withdrawn from sale at the request of the manufacturers (unspecified)

Loose quantities of:

10 Boxes Apricots (220 lbs.)	Over-ripe and affected with mould
1 Barrel chitterlings (220 lbs.)	Soured
4 English hams (64 lbs.)	Bone taint
1 Irish pork forequarter (15 lbs. 9 ozs.)	Bone taint
2 Irish gammons (34 lbs.)	Bone taint
130 stems bananas (2 tons)	Rotted due to defective steam pipe in railway storage van
1 Bottle of Cream Sherry	Fruit fly infestation

– giving a total weight of food condemned of **2 tons, 6 cwts., 22 lbs., 6 ozs.**

Sampling

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Liquid Egg. The egg-cracking plant of Blyth Model Dairies, Union Street, was visited regularly but, due to spasmodic work periods, only twelve (12) samples were available. No salmonellae or shigellae organisms were isolated in the samples although the faecal coli counts were at times rather high. There are, as yet, no bacteriological standards for liquid egg, but every attempt is made to reduce contamination to a minimum. The equipment used is of the highest quality and the workers properly dressed and trained in food hygiene.

Ice Cream. 29 Samples of pre-packed proprietary brands of ice cream from retail shops, and 13 samples of loose ice cream from manufacturers' premises and mobile vans were examined with the following results:

Provisional Grade 1 (Excellent)	32
Provisional Grade 2 (Fair)	7
Provisional Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	3*
Provisional Grade 4 (Very unsatisfactory)	Nil

* In the investigation into these results two samples of dried milk were submitted for examination and proved satisfactory. Excellent results were obtained from this source in subsequent samples.

Water. In October 1961, the Borough's Water Undertaking was transferred to the Lincoln and District Water Board and routine sampling of main water from branch mains became the responsibility of this Department. Sixteen (16) samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which proved satisfactory.

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 – Registration of Premises

Five applications were received and approved during 1961, three of which were for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream, one for the roasting of "oven-ready" chickens and one for the preparation and cooking of food in a specially adapted trailer-type caravan.

The total number of registered premises is now as follows:

Manufacturers of pickled, pressed or preserved foods ..	16
Manufacturers of ice cream	2
Retailers of pre-packed ice cream.....	62

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During the year, 333 visits were made to food premises for the purpose of routine inspection, registration, sampling and the examination of unsound food.

In addition to the many verbal warnings given concerning unhygienic practices, and advice relating to any matters concerning the handling and storage of food, 22 informal notices were served of which 15 had

been complied with by the end of the year. 10 notices outstanding from last year were also complied with, without recourse to statutory proceedings.

Contraventions – Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Out- standing 1/1/61</i>	<i>Served in 1961</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1/1/62</i>
6.	Lack of cleanliness (equipment)	1	2	3	—
8.	Inadequate protection against contamination	2	4	5	1
9.	Smoking in food premises . .	—	2	2	—
14.	Dirty, defective or inadequate W.C. accommodation	2	7	7	2
14.	“Wash your Hands” notice not displayed	5	4	9	—
16.	Absence of adequate hand- washing facilities	7	8	12	3
17.	No first aid materials available	2	3	4	1
18.	No clothes locker accommo- dation	1	2	2	1
19.	Absence of suitable sink, hot water supply, etc.	—	1	—	1
20.	Inadequate lighting to food room	2	2	4	—
21.	Inadequate ventilation to food room	2	3	4	1
23.	Disrepair and/or lack of clean- liness	8	10	14	4
23.	Inadequate protection against flies, vermin, etc.	1	3	2	2
24.	Accumulation of refuse	—	3	3	—
25.	Storage of certain foods at un- suitable temperature	1	—	1	—

Market Stalls

26.	Name and address not dis- played	—	8	8	—
26.	Lack of cleanliness	—	1	1	—

Transport of Meat

29.	Duckboards or metal sheath- ing not provided	—	1	1	—
30.	Protective clothing not worn	—	2	2	—

Press and television publicity is gradually stimulating interest in clean food and many members of the shopping public are becoming dissatisfied with the careless and unhygienic practices still carried on in many food shops. Unfortunately, complaints are seldom made to the food handler or to this Department, and these practices continue until detected. It is perhaps of interest to note that persons who do complain have generally suffered from some form of food poisoning on a previous occasion and are therefore more aware of the potential dangers involved.

After two years as your Public Health Inspector there are still many food premises within the Borough which I have not yet inspected because of more immediate daily duties. It is perhaps fortunate that there have been no serious outbreaks of food poisoning or sonné dysentery to emphasise the importance of this work.

The additional responsibilities placed upon food handlers such as cleansing duties, attention to personal hygiene and appearance, provision and laundering of suitable overalls, etc., together with the absence or inadequacy of proper training has a detrimental effect on recruitment within the food industry. In all but the larger firms, who can provide amenities, incentives and training, this must inevitably affect the standards of food handling even though the structural requirements may continue to improve.

Personal contact with the individual food handler and the regular inspection of all food premises is therefore essential, but this is impossible without adequate trained staff.

The following table shows the number and type of food handling premises within the Borough at the end of the year. They are classified in their principal trades, although many of them handle other commodities such as milk, ice cream, vegetables, cooked meats, sweets, etc.

Bakehouses	7	Fried fish and chips	10
Baker's confectionery ..	19	Fruit and vegetables ..	13
Butchers	19	Grocers	28
Cooked meats –preparation	1	General dealers	48
–sale only	5	Hotels & licensed premises	39
Catering establishments	12	Slaughterhouses	3
Clubs and canteens.	21	Sweet confectionery	22
Dairies	2	Warehouses	5
Food factories	5		—
Fresh fish and game	5	Total No. of premises ..	264
			—

In addition, the weekly markets held on Saturday in the Market Square and the Butter Market, and comprising some 76 food stalls, are regularly inspected.

HOUSING MATTERS

(a) Unfit Housing

The following 37 houses were represented during the year as being unfit for human habitation and the appropriate action taken:

<i>Demolition Orders</i>		<i>Closing Orders</i>	
High Street, Ordsall	3	Thrumpton Lane	1
Moorgate	8		
Spital Hill	2		
Wright Wilson Street ..	3		
<i>Clearance Order (confirmed)</i>		<i>Clearance Order (awaiting Ministry confirmation)</i>	
Poplar Street	11	London Road	6
		Wright Wilson Street ..	3

During the year, the Council re-housed 33 families (104 persons) from unfit houses.

Since 1950, 315 unfit houses have been dealt with as specified below including 256 of the 381 houses on the list submitted to the Ministry in 1955.

Action taken	1950-1960	1961	Total
Houses included in 1955 list	223	33	256
Houses NOT included in 1955 list ..	53	6	59
Total No. of houses dealt with ..	276	39	315
Closed by informal agreement ..	—	2	2
Represented as 'Individual Unfit'	83	17	100
Demolition Orders made	37	16	53
Closing Orders made	10	1	11
Undertakings accepted	32	—	32
Informal action — closure	2	—	2
Informal action — made fit	2	—	2
Represented in Clearance Area ..	193	20	213
Clearance Orders — confirmed ..	15	1	16
Clearance Orders — pending	—	1	1
Position to 31. 12. 61.			
Houses demolished 139		Rehoused by E.R.C. .. 259	
„ closed 45		Rehoused privately .. 12	
„ vacant pending demolition 90*		Tenants died & houses closed 3	
„ made fit 2		Repaired — tenants not re-housed 2	
„ still occupied 39		Still occupied 30	
	315	Awaiting confirmation by Ministry 9	
			315

* In nearly all cases these houses were required for “right of support” to adjoining unfit houses still occupied or negotiations were in progress to make fit.

Although there is now no serious slum problem in the Borough, some 120-130 houses, by reason of dampness, disrepair, lack of amenities and congestion still require to be dealt with.

Provided that the Council's house building programme continues at its present rate those unfit houses remaining on the Ministry list should be satisfactorily dealt with, within the next 3-4 years.

Unfortunately there are many houses which have depreciated considerably since 1955 and unless they are brought up to a reasonable standard they will ultimately produce a further clearance problem.

(b) Housing Repairs and Improvement

(1) **Rent Act 1957.** No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair, as compared with 56 (1957); 37 (1958); 5 (1959); and one in 1960. One application for withdrawal of a certificate was refused on the grounds that the required works had not been completed.

(2) **Public Health Act, 1936.** 202 visits were made to properties from which complaints had been received regarding disrepair and/or defective drainage.

<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Outstanding 1/1/61</i>	<i>Served 1961</i>	<i>Complied with</i>	<i>Outstanding 1/1/62</i>
Re.— Repairs				
informal	17	28	34	11
statutory	—	3	2	1
Re.— Drainage				
informal	3	9	8	4
statutory	—	1	—	1

(3) **House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.** 35 applications were made for grant aid to carry out improvements to property, as follows:

Standard Grants — (34)

To owner-occupiers — 24 To owners of tenanted houses — 8
Applications refused — 2*

* Applications refused by reason of:

- (1) standard amenities provided prior to application
- (2) statutory requirements not satisfied.

Discretionary Grants — (1)

To owner-occupiers — 1 To owners of tenanted houses — Nil

This work is administered by the Borough Surveyor and I am kept informed regarding all applications.

Unless more owners take advantage of this opportunity of improving their properties, it may ultimately be necessary to introduce legislation to enforce the provision of “standard amenities” in certain classes of houses.

(c) Caravans

At the end of the year only two caravans occupied approved individual sites within the Borough. A further three caravans stationed on an unlicensed site required to be removed. As this site had been licensed for several years under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, a reasonable time was allowed to enable the occupiers to seek alternative accommodation.

Informal action was taken to effect the removal of a further nine caravans from unlicensed sites. A total of 31 visits were made to sites during the year.

In accordance with Ministry recommendation, consideration was given to the provision of a Council operated caravan site. As there is no caravan problem in Retford Borough, this matter was not proceeded with.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

Public Health Act, 1936

(1) **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints were investigated concerning dirty and/or verminous persons and premises, refuse accumulations, dust nuisances, etc., involving a total of 64 visits. Nine (9) informal notices were served, of which 8 had been complied with at the end of the year.

(2) **Infectious Diseases and Vermin Control.** There were no serious outbreaks of dysentery this year, only 7 cases being notified. Other diseases investigated included 9 cases of Scarlet Fever, involving a total of 60 visits. Every opportunity is taken in these cases to advise householders on food handling and personal hygiene in an attempt to prevent the spread of disease.

The eradication of vermin and insect pests is carried out principally by an employee of the Highways Department who is experienced in this work.

Treatments included:

Ants	21	Beds at Common Lodging House treated for	
Bed Bugs	2	fleas	1
Beetles	11	Mattress destroyed (bed bugs)	1
Bees	2	Dirty premises after vacation by elderly or	
Fleas	2	infirm persons	2
Wasps	2	Disinfection of bedding (tuberculosis)	1
Woodworm	6		

In addition to this service, sample packets of insecticide are available free on request at the Public Health Department.

The free issue of disinfectant has been discontinued except for cases of infectious disease or other special circumstances.

(3) **Offensive Trades.** Complaints of smell nuisance from a fat extracting plant situated near the centre of the town continued to be received during the year, although to a lesser degree than in previous years. 27 complaints were investigated and 67 routine visits also made in an effort to reduce this nuisance. Householders and business firms were asked to co-operate in the keeping of nuisance records and these records indicated that the experiments commenced in 1960, in conjunction with Messrs. Airwick Ltd. were beginning to show some effective results. In many instances the nuisance was due to a specific cause, e.g., mechanical failures, drop in river water level, delay in delivery of Osmix liquids, etc., and I received every co-operation from the firm during these investigations. On only a few occasions was the smell discernible in the Market Square or other comparable distance point, although nuisance in the Moorgate area still persisted.

Further improvements are scheduled for 1962.

The gut cleaning, fellmongery and knacker businesses adjoining the fat extractor were regularly inspected and generally found to operate without serious nuisance.

The other knacker's yard licensed within the Borough is now used solely for the reception of dead animals pending transport to the main business premises in Doncaster, and for the storage and sale of raw horseflesh for pet food. No nuisance was noted.

(4) **Common Lodging House.** Regular visits were made to the registered house in Moorgate which has accommodation for some 40 persons. The male and female dormitories are completely separated although there is a communal kitchen – dining room. Difficulty is often experienced in the matter of cleanliness and freedom from vermin, but no statutory action has been required to enforce compliance.

(5) **Mortuary.** During the year, 49 bodies were admitted for post-mortem examination, of which 40 were required to be laid out by the Mortuary attendant. Twenty-one (21) were former residents of the Borough, 23 from the Rural District and 5 from other areas. Although this room is not suitable for use as a mortuary and post-mortem room, I am satisfied that the re-decoration and fly-proofing carried out last year has done much to prevent nuisance and assist in the general cleanliness.

(6) **Provision of Refuse Bins.** Under the Council's scheme for the provision of refuse bins to household premises at a basic rate of 7/6 per annum, 212 refuse bins were issued during the year, of which 120 were new applications and 92 were replacements of worn out bins.

There are now 1,803 bins on hire within the Borough, as follows:

Delivered 1949	61	Delivered 1956	209
1950	74	1957	168
1951	41	1958	170
1952	57	1959	187
1953	119	1960	173
1954	138	1961	212
1955	194		

Informal notices are served on householders in all cases of inadequate or defective refuse bins reported to the Department with an offer to participate in the Council's scheme. An investigation is generally made if a bin is required to be replaced within 4-5 years of delivery.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Although the main source of atmospheric pollution in Retford is from domestic premises, routine smoke observations were carried out and informal action was taken on 7 occasions in respect of nuisance from dark smoke. Three of these were from factory chimneys, one from a field in which rubber was being burned, and two from engines of British Railways. One defective incinerator used for the burning of waste food and paper was demolished by informal agreement.

The closure of the Gas Works in Grove Street has improved conditions in that area. Inhabitants of the London Road, Thrumpton and Queen Street areas still experience considerable pollution from railway engines at the station and sidings although to a lesser degree than in former years.

Officials of British Railways are anxious to co-operate with the local authority in reducing this nuisance but without specific details of offences no disciplinary action can be taken.

Factories Act, 1937-1959

The following tables, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry show the number of factories within the Borough together with details relating to inspection and notices served:

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	2	1	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	82	30	3	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	89	32	4	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more cases).

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
1. Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	1	—
2. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
3. Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
6. Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	5	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
7. Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	6	—	4	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Mr. R. Sutton, a driver on the staff of the Highways Department continued with the duties of part-time rodent operator during the year. Due to his other commitments much of this work had to be carried out in the evenings and at weekends, and as a result no routine survey work was possible.

His work is summarised in the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, abbreviated as follows:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	<i>L.A. properties</i>	<i>Dwelling houses</i>	<i>All other premises</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
No. of properties in L.A.'s District	31	5675	1010	6716	29
Inspected as a result of notification	4	129	21	154	—
No. of properties found to be infested by:					
(a) Common Rat	4	121	16	141	1
(b) House Mouse	—	7	5	12	—
No. of properties inspected in course of surveying under the Act		—NIL—			
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	2	6	8	—
Number of such properties found to be infested	—	2	6	8	—
Total treatments carried out ..	12	386	75	473	—
Other points of interest:					
Sewer treatment: Testing carried out in May 1961 as a follow-up of Annual Survey, 1960.					
Annual test baiting carried out over entire area October, 1961.					
No. of manholes tested — 48, number showing bait taken — 7.					

Petroleum (Regulations) Act, 1928 and 1936

The following applications were received during the year as follows:

Licence to store petroleum in underground tanks (private use)	27 (24,600 gals.)
Licence to store petroleum in underground tanks (for retail sale)	15 (37,600 gals.)
Licence to store petroleum in cans or containers ..	1 (10 gals.)
Licence to store petroleum mixtures	4 (250 gals.)

Petroleum spirit is stored in 79 underground tanks of which six (6) are used for the storage of liquid naptha for private use at a local factory.

A total of 64 visits were made to installations and stores for the purpose of inspection and licensing, including the testing of 15 tanks of over 20 years old. Three informal notices were served all of which were complied with before licences were approved. All notices outstanding from 1960 were complied with and every installation should now be suitably equipped with fire protection equipment.

I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the assistance given to me by the Chief Clerk, Miss M. Johnson, who, despite several changes of clerical staff and increase of County administrative work, carried out her additional duties in a cheerful and capable manner.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

H. BROOKS,

Public Health Inspector

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving East Retford Borough and Rural District through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop;
Kilton Hospital, Worksop;
Carlton Hospital, Near Worksop;
Retford and District Hospital, Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day to day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. A. R. C. Margetts, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer).

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children
2. Domiciliary Midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare of persons suffering from illness
8. Home Help
9. Mental Health

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Clinic, 22 Market Square, Retford, at the following times:

Mondays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on Mondays and alternate Thursdays.

Infant Welfare Clinics are also held at the Clinic, Ordsall Road, Retford, which was opened in November, 1961:

Tuesdays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance alternate Tuesdays.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics are also held at 22 Market Square, Retford, on alternate Wednesdays from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., when a Medical Officer is in attendance.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are three in the Borough.

Mrs. J. L. Ashworth,
2 Fairways, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2157.

Mrs. Maltby,
125 Northfield Way, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 718.

Mrs. B. Parker,
Milton, Tuxford.
Tel. No. Tuxford 513.
(Covering Retford Borough)

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the family doctor requests it. This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

Mrs. R. M. Daly,
16 Osberton Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 457.

Mrs. B. Marmont,
6 Cornwall Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 3224.

Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5 Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 959.

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses with knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

The Health Visitors for the Borough are Miss Watson and Mrs. Shipman.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The Vaccination and Immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting as the agent of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated in the Retford Borough and the vehicles comprise three ambulances and three dual purpose vehicles two which will carry six sitting cases or three sitting cases and one stretcher, and one which will carry eight sitting cases or four sitting cases and one stretcher, and also a four berth civil defence training vehicle.

Station Supervisor is Mr. E. J. Parker. Office: North Road, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 2303.

Home Help

The office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age, or other domestic reasons, it is required. Home Help Supervisor is Miss Turner. Telephone No. Retford 419.

(c) Provision of General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services (Part IV National Health Service Act, 1946)

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council as the local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped person. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. J. Barrow, Grove Street, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 232.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. J. Barrow.

Details of Attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during 1961				
<i>Centre</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Medical Cons'tations</i>
Market Square Retford	5185	155	2	643
Ordsall (opened Nov 1961)	193	Nil	Nil	38

